

FROM THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE

The Expected Battle at Corinth.

CONFLICT BETWEEN THE ADVANCED GUARDS.

The Rebels Driven Ingloriously from the Field.

GEN. HALLECK STEADILY PRESSING FORWARD.

Rumored Evacuation of Corinth.

DEATH OF MAJ.-GEN. C. F. SMITH.

St. Louis, Saturday, April 26, 1862.

A special dispatch to *The Missouri Democrat*, dated Cairo, to-day, says:

Passengers who reached here this morning on the steamer N. W. Thomas, which left Pittsburgh Landing on Thursday night, bring the highly important intelligence that an engagement took place on Thursday between the advance guards of the National and Rebel armies; that the Rebels were driven back toward Corinth, and that Gen. Halleck was pushing his whole army vigorously forward.

Cairo, Saturday, April 26, 1862.

A special dispatch from Cairo says that a reconnaissance was made toward Corinth on Thursday, and when 9 miles out they surprised a Rebel camp, and advanced to Pea Ridge, within 6 miles of Corinth. They remained from 11 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, but no signs of the enemy were seen.

Mr. Stevenson of Danville, Ill., who accompanied the reconnaissance, heard the constant rattle of cars and sounding of steam whistles toward Memphis, and thus got the impression that the Rebels were evacuating Corinth for Memphis.

Pittsburg Landing, Friday, April 25.

Maj.-Gen. C. F. Smith died at Savannah, Tenn., at 4 o'clock this afternoon, of dysentery. He was taken sick shortly after the occupation of Savannah by the forces under him, and has been suffering and sinking slowly for some weeks, though his condition was not thought to be dangerous until the past week. His family have been notified of his death, and are on their way to Savannah.

Gen. T. H. Sherman arrived here yesterday.

BEAUREGARD EVACUATING CORINTH.

Chicago, April 27, 1862.

A special from Cairo to *The Times* says:

Passengers from Pittsburg report that on Thursday over thirty deserters from the Rebel army entered our camps and begged to be enrolled among our troops. They all corroborated the statements received the day before, relating to the evacuation by the Rebels of their present position, and asserted that Beauregard had withdrawn a considerable portion of his forces for the defense of Memphis.

The Memphis Avalanche of the 23d says, that on the 11th eighty Union cavalry took possession of Pocahontas, Ark.

There are 10,000 Union troops at Doniphan, Mo., engaged in building flat boats on Current River, with which to descend Black and White Rivers."

The condition of the roads will prevent the Unionists marching on Corinth for some time to come. They are making no move in the direction of Corinth.

"Mr. DeBow, the solicitor for the Confederate cotton loans, wants 20,000 bales for a specific purpose in exchange for \$8 per cent Confederate bonds."

"A mutiny has broken out in Nashville in consequence of the late Abolition Message of President Lincoln. Eleven officers resigned. A Kentucky regiment mutinied, and had a pitched battle with two Indiana regiments."

"The Union steamer Montgomery burned the schooner Columbia, loaded with cotton, inside St. Louis Pass, west of Galveston."

A dispatch from Richmond, dated the 22d, says that Gen. Fremont has left Eastern Kentucky with his whole force, numbering 20,000, and had gone to Corinth.

Cairo, April 27, 1862.

The river is still rising, and in some places gradually masking its way over the levee.

The steamer McAllister, from Pittsburg Landing at 4 o'clock on Saturday, has arrived.

The Rebels are inaugurating a system of guerrilla warfare along the Tennessee River. Boats were fired on yesterday, a short distance above Fort Henry.

Our army is steadily advancing toward Corinth. Gen. Pope's Division is on the extreme left, four miles above Pittsburg Landing.

A reconnaissance in force on Thursday encountered a large force of Rebel infantry and cavalry eight miles from the Landing.

The rebels formed in line of battle, and after firing one volley, retreated in great disorder, with considerable loss. Fifty-nine prisoners were taken. The roads have been improving, but the rain on Friday rendered them again impassable.

The McClellan brought down the body of Gen. C. F. Smith.

The Memphis Avalanche of the 22d says, that a raft, upon which was a large field-piece, and a 12-inch mortar, and sixteen of our men, was captured by the Rebels near Fort Wright, and taken down the river.

It still insists that the battle at Shiloh was a Rebel victory.

General Buell and Beauregard had effected arrangements for an exchange of wounded prisoners.

Passengers by the McClellan bring further account of Corinth being evacuated by the Rebels, who will make their next stand at Columbus, Mississippi.

Col. Thaw's brigade had moved back from Tuscaloosa to Huntsville, where Gen. Mitchell is encamped.

THE DEATH OF GEN. SMITH—THE ENEMY AT CORINTH.

Pittsburg Landing, April 27, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. C. F. Smith died at 4 p.m. on the 25th. His remains have been sent to St. Louis, where they will be buried with military honors. He is a great loss to this army. I have not directed military honors to be paid to his memory here, but wait your order.

The enemy has been strongly reinforced since the last battle.

H. W. HALLECK, Maj.-Gen.

THE LATE MAJ.-GEN. C. F. SMITH.

In the death of Gen. C. F. Smith, the Union army, particularly that of the South-West, has been called upon to sustain a loss which will not be easily repaired. He was one of the loyal men of the regular army who stood by the Government in the days of its trial, and who have aided in vindicating its power, the majority of the Union, and the Constitution.

Gen. Smith was the son of the late Dr. Samuel B. Smith of Philadelphia. He entered the Military

Academy at West Point as a cadet in 1821, and graduated in 1825; and was made second-lieutenant of artillery on the 1st of July in the same year. He was appointed assistant instructor in infantry tactics in 1829, in 1831 was promoted to the adjutancy, and in 1832 was made a first lieutenant. He was appointed instructor in infantry tactics and commanding of cadets at West Point on the 1st of April, 1833, and in July of the same year was promoted to a captaincy. In 1847 he was breveted major for gallant conduct in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, in Texas. In May, 1848, he was breveted Lieutenant-colonel for gallant conduct at Monterey, Mexico; and in the following August was breveted colonel for meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. In the same year he was appointed Acting Inspector-General in Mexico. On the 25th of November, 1854, he was made major of the 1st artillery, and on the 3d of March, 1855, was made Lieutenant-colonel of the 10th infantry, in which position the present war found him.

He was made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers on the 31st of August, 1861, and took charge of the troops at Paducah, Ky., then under command of Gen. Haleck. He took part in the memorable action which transpired at Fort Donelson. The most brilliant charge in the entire siege was that of the 2d and 4th Iows., and the 11th and 25th Indians, under his command, who led them in person. He even rode his horse upon the breastworks, and for fifteen minutes exposed himself as a target to every one of the passing messengers of death. That he was not killed or wounded was deemed marvelous, for the brave soldiers were falling all around him. This was the decisive action of the battle, and had much to do with the surrender.

Faithful to duty and full of patriotic zeal, he, although sick, accompanied the army as it moved up the Tennessee, and retained the chief command for some time. At length his health became too feeble for him to attempt to take the field at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing. He remained at Savannah, Tenn., where he continued to sink gradually, till Friday, the 25th inst., when he died. In his death the country is bereft of a heroic soldier and a devoted patriot.

MOVEMENTS ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER.—DESTRUCTION OF THE I-U-K-A AND BEAR CREEK BRIDGES.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial, U. S. Standard Times, Pensacola, Fla., April 13, 1862.

We have just returned from an expedition up the river as far as Chickasaw, Ala., with a land force of 2,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry, under command of Brig.-Gen. Sherman, which was highly important in its results and entirely successful in its operations.

This vessel and the Lexington left her last night, conveying the transports Tecumseh and White Cloud, with the land forces, arriving at Chickasaw early this morning. Immediately after our arrival, Gen. Sherman started the cavalry (4th Illinois, under command of Major J. M. Bowman), to reconnoiter the country as far as Bear Creek bridge, with instructions to destroy the bridge at Istuk-a on their way to prevent the Rebels from intercepting our troops—the telegraph, and Memphis and Charleston Railroad bridge at Bear Creek.

The cavalry followed, under command of Gen. Fry, was distinguished himself in the engagement with the Rebel Gen. Zellicoffer, with orders to assist and sustain the cavalry in their movements. As the cavalry advanced the Rebel pickets kept retreating, keeping about half a mile ahead, until they came to the I-U-k-a bridge, a fine country bridge, nearly 150 feet in length, which they set fire to and immediately destroyed, first passing over themselves.

Col. Crocker and Maj. Cassidy of the 93d New-York Regiment, passed through our outer pickets. They evidently regarded that as the object of our movement, and were surprised to believe so, to conceal the real object of the expedition. In destroying it, however, they saved us time and trouble, and Major Bowman was enabled to push on with all possible speed to Bear Creek. Coming in sight of the bridge he arranged his forces for an immediate attack—detaining a portion of our troops to commence destroying the bridge while the others crossed, and a portion to follow the telegraph line, with the balance to engage the enemy. 150 strong, driving them off the bridge, and while those pouring in a heavy fire from his carbines, killing four and putting the balance to flight. He pursued them beyond their camp, and then returned to complete the destruction of the railroad bridge, which was built of solid oak 200 feet in length, and architecturally one of the finest in the South.

With axes and the torch, the work was soon done—the infantry arriving in time to see the bridge fall. Over half a mile of telegraph line was destroyed, the wire having into the river, and the poles cut down. Just as the infantry were approaching the creek, they discovered a railroad train coming from the east, but not in time to capture it. On their way back they discovered 50 negroes, whom Major had met, and also discovered about 100 loads of live cattle.

Everything having been successfully accomplished, the expedition returned to the transports without a single casualty, and in perfect order. Col. Sharpe made a few remarks, thanking them for their labor, and congratulating them upon their entire success.

THE RIVER—RIVER FORCES ON THE MISSISSIPPI—SKIRMISH NEAR PITTSBURG.—THE CHARGES AGAINST GEN. GRANT DEFERRED TO CONGRESS—THE BATTLE OF THE 6TH AND 7TH—PART OF THE REBELS—HOW BEAUREGARD DESTROYED HIS MEN—FIELD BETWEEN TENNESSEANS AND MISSOURIANS, &c.

Special Dispatch to The Cincinnati Gazette.

Department of the Interior, April 27, 1862.

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